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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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WARMLY COMMENDED.

Resignation of Armstrong Smith is
Formally Accepted.

Armstrong Smith's resignation as
principal of the Princess Kaiulani
School has been formally accepted by
the Minister of Public Instruction in a
letter addressed to the former, regret-
ting the severance of his relation with
the school and commending him warm-
ly for the excellent work he has done
for it. This formal acceptance means
that Mr. Smith's labors in the educa-
tional field of Hawaii have entirely
ceased, and that when he again re-
sumes public work here it will be as a
member of the medical profession.
The resignation is accepted as of
April 17, the day on which Mr. Smith
departs on the Australia for the United
States. He will eventually go to Lon-
don, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and ex-
pects to finish his medical education
in Great Britain.
Mr. Mott-Smith's letter reads:

April 12, 1900

Armstrong Smith, Esq., Principal Kai-
ulani School, Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of
your resignation, dated March 26, 1900,
to take effect as soon as convenient.
Your resignation is accepted as of
April 17th.

The Department regrets the loss of
your services, which have been very
valuable in the establishment and ar-
rangement of the Kaiulani School,
one of the most important schools of
the city. The school, without any
doubt, will soon feel the excellent work
you have done for it.

The good wishes of the Department
go with you in your determination to
study medicine.

Very truly yours,

E. A. MOTT-SMITH,
Minister of Public Instruction

THE SPANISH WRECK.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Attor-
ney General Griggs has given an opin-
ion to the Secretary of the Navy to the
effect that the Secretary of the Treas-
ury has complete authority in the mat-
ter of the disposition of the wrecks of
Spanish vessels along the shores of
Cuba. The opinion of the Attorney
General on the question is of more
than ordinary importance, as it in-
volves primarily the question of Uni-
ted States jurisdiction in the question.
It is addressed to the Secretary of the
Navy, and relates to the wreck of the
Spanish steamship Alphonso XIII,
which lies near the entrance to Mariel
harbor, and is sought to be bought up
by private parties.

SYDNEY'S SCOURGE

Plague's March in Far
Australia.

ADELAIDE HAS A CASE

Sydney Declared an Infected Port.
Gloomy Prophecies—The Sani-
tary Precautions Taken.

The Sydney Herald of March 15, the
latest paper in its file received by the
Mowera, "plays up" the plague news in
three and one-half long columns of fine
type under the caption "The Bubonic
plague—Fatal Case in the City—Sup-
posed Case at the Quarantine Station—
The Infected Area Spreading." Then
follows a description of the cases, news
of precautions at many points in New
South Wales and elsewhere and the fol-
lowing statements which we quote en-
tirely:

Dr. Ashburton Thompson is of opin-
ion that now that the plague has won
a foothold in this colony it will not
be entirely eradicated, at any rate for
many years. He speaks in the light of
the proposition that the scourge is cir-
culated through the medium of rats. He
does not mean to say that the epidemic
will be continually maintained at a
high average of cases, but that it will
have its recurring seasons. He esti-
mates that the average duration of each
visitation will be eight months, and
that then after the lapse of a year there
will be a recrudescence of the trouble.
This estimate is based on a considera-
tion of the habits and longevity of rats.
The absolute eradication of all rats
would be followed by the entire removal
of the source of infection. It is not
possible to rid the land of rats, and it
follows that the disease must remain.
Dr. Thompson thinks that as it de-
velops here it may spread in subse-
quent years through other channels
than that of rats.

The appointment of municipal in-
spectors has not yet been made, but
all matters are in training for the staff
to get to work without loss of time.
Meanwhile the board's inspectors in
the city report that good work in the
way of purifying dirty places is being
done by the local authorities and own-
ers of premises.

Rats in Street Sweepings.

There was considerable excitement at
Westworthville railway station on
Wednesday. It appears that a truck-
load of street sweepings and other gar-
bage was received from Sydney to be
used by a fruitgrower for gardening
purposes. Two or three residents saw
the stuff, and it was noticed that there
was a number of dead rats in it. Word
was at once sent to Sub-Inspector Lat-
imer, of the Parramatta police, and he
immediately sent word that the stuff
was not to be removed till he gave or-
ders to that effect. In the meantime
the stationmaster took upon himself to
collect all the dead rats in sight and
burn them.

Serum Sent For.

The Department of Health has sent
another urgent cable to the Pasteur in-
stitute in France for a supply of the
remedial serum. The department is
planning the production of it in this
colony, but the task is a highly intricate
and delicate one, and it may take
months to obtain first results. Even
if all the experiments succeeded at first
trial then it would take seven months
for the production of the first instal-
ment of the valuable antagentic.

Fast Days Suspended.

Cardinal Moran has ordered the issue
amongst the priesthood of copies of the
following circular:
"St. Mary's Cathedral, March 13,
1900.—Very Rev. Dear Father in Christ,
—It is pleasant to find that although
the plague has been threatening this
city and the surrounding districts for
some weeks, it has not spread to any
extent amongst us. We may trust that
a merciful Providence shall listen to the
prayers of the Church and avert this
calamity from our Australian colonies.
Entering, however, into the spirit of
Holy Church, I deem it a duty, in re-
gard to the city and suburban parochial
districts, to dispense with the fast and
abstinence otherwise prescribed for the
Lenten season. The usual abstinence
on the Fridays of the year will of course
remain in full force. I would request
the faithful who may avail of this
indulgence in the law of the Church re-
garding the Lenten season, to renew
their fervour of piety, and by their per-
severing prayer to endeavor to appease
the wrath of God against the sinfulness
that is so widespread throughout the
world at the present day. The prayer
of the humble and faithful heart for
mercy shall not be made in vain, and we
may trust that instead of the chastise-
ments of Divine Justice the blessings
of God's bounty and love will
abound amongst us.—Your faithful ser-
vant, Patrick F. Cardinal Moran, Arch-
bishop of Sydney."

Precautions in Queensland.

The following extracts are made
from the Queenslanders of March 24th:
The question was raised by Mr

(Continued on Page 4)

BRITONS ONCE MORE FALL IN A BOER TRAP

Seven Guns and Many Crack Troops
Put Out of Action.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WOULD RUN FOR THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY

Futile Attempt Upon the Life of the Prince of
Wales—Queen in Ireland—Hawaii
In Congress.

LONDON, April 2.—The extraordinary run of success which had hitherto
attended Lord Roberts' operations was broken on Saturday, when part of
the British force operating east of Bloemfontein walked blindly into a Boer
ambush and was captured, with six guns. Colonel Broadwood, in com-
mand of the Tenth Hussars, the Household Cavalry, two horse batteries
and mounted infantry, upon Colonel Pitcher, was in garrison on Friday at
Thaba N'chu, which is about halfway between the Free State capital and
the border of Basutoland. The British commander was threatened by the
near approach of a large Boer force, and finding his position untenable,
marched that night to the Bloemfontein waterworks, lying south of the
Modder river, where he encamped. This position appears to be on the road
to Bloemfontein and about fifteen miles from that town.

Early on Saturday morning the British camp was shelled from the rear.
Colonel Broadwood thereupon sent off a convoy with batteries, while the
rest of his force remained behind to act as a rear guard.
The road here crosses a deep spruit, in which Boers had concealed
themselves. The whole British detachment walked into ambush and were
captured, with six of the guns they had with them. According to one ac-
count, the British loss was not great, as most of the convoy were in the trap
before a shot was fired. Lord Roberts seems to have heard of Broadwood's
plight very quickly and sent General Colville's division at once to his rescue.
Latest reports say that Colville arrived on the scene Saturday noon and be-
gan shelling the Boers.

Lord Roberts' own report of the affair, if yet received by the War Office,
has not been published, and no account is available to the public except the
dispatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding
the exact extent of the British misfortune.

Evidently Colonel Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste
from Thaba N'chu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently fol-
lowed by a considerable force of the enemy. The hope is expressed here
that General Colville will recover the convoy and guns, but this is hardly
likely in such a difficult country, and it is probable the next news will be
that after a stiff fight General Colville has extricated Colonel Broadwood
from his difficult position, but failed to retrieve the disaster.

Some criticisms are heard regarding the renewal of the old mistake of
understanding the Boers and the absence of proper precaution. No doubt the
affair will revive Boer hopes and inspire confidence among the enemy at a
critical moment.

LONDON, April 3.—Lord Roberts' report confirms the story of disaster.
The British lost 350 men and several guns.

Further Particulars.

LONDON, April 3.—The Daily
Chronicle's Bloemfontein correspondent
writes:

"Following the scouts of General
French's cavalry division to the scene
of battle, the correspondent witnessed
one of the most terrible spectacles of
the war. Horses lay stinked in the
various attitudes of sudden death, and
mingled among them were ghastly
human bodies, with the wrecks of wa-
gons and forage scattered wide. Ev-
erything told of a terrible tale of sur-
prise and carnage."

"It would be impossible to conceive
anything more ingenious than the Boer
trap, and the only wonder is that a sin-
gle man escaped. On crossing the
spruit, where the ground rises im-
mediately toward a grassy knoll, with
stone slopes facing the drift, one came
upon an inclosure from which it was
possible to fire over the drift. At this
point the spruit makes a circular bend,
while the south embankment, which is
protected by the partially constructed
railway embankment, enabled the
enemy to pour in a galling fire on three
sides, as well as a double tier of fire
in front."

"When the convoy was first attacked
a scene of frightful confusion followed.
The mules stampeded and the wagons
were overturned, while the concealed
enemy poured in a deadly fire. When
the first battery appeared the Boers
seemed undisturbed of continuing the
slaughter and called upon the British
to surrender. At that moment,
however, one battery, which was escap-
ing from the rear of the convoy under
heavy fire, wheeled into action and be-
gan shelling the Boers with the four
remaining guns. The Boers confess
that this battery accounted for five
killed and nine wounded of their
losses."

"Early in the afternoon the Boers
collected about the convoy, began re-
moving the guns and wagons and per-
mitted the collection of the British
dead and wounded. Our actual casual-
ties were less than had been expected.
Despite this regrettable incident, it is
impossible not to admire the gallant
manner in which the little force was
able to extricate itself from an almost
hopeless position."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of
the Standard says the Duke of Teck was
in charge of the transport, but is safe.

A dispatch dated Bushman's Kop,
Sunday, April 1st, says: "The Boers
who were hidden in the spruit when
the British guns were captured were
commanded by Reichenman, a German-
American. The Boers retired this
morning when they discovered the British
accounts, leaving two Dutch military
attaches, one of them dangerously
wounded, in the hands of the British.
All the wounded are doing well."

The Political Effect.

LONDON, April 4.—A. M.—No
news has yet been received of the ex-

pected battle between General French
and the Boers. There is now but a re-
mote prospect of the recapture of the
guns. This, however, is regarded as
quite trifling compared with the politi-
cal effects of the disaster. As the
Bloemfontein correspondent of the
Times remarks, Commandant Olivier's
strategy in reoccupying Ladybrand and
Thaba N'chu was bold and even bril-
liant. Most of his force is composed of
Free Staters and the advantage gained
by them will have a most disturbing
effect on the mind of the Free State
population.

The impossibility of effecting com-
plete protection for the moment to all
farmers in the south and southeast
sections of the Free State is recognized
at Bloemfontein. Men who surrendered
under the proclamation of Lord Roberts
are now being punished for the reliance
they placed in the ability of the British
to protect them.

Boers Not Pursued.

LONDON, April 4.—(Afternoon Ser-
vice).—General Colville and General
French have given up the movement
against the Boers east of Bloemfontein
and have joined the main army. It
doubtless seemed to Lord Roberts a
vain attempt to send 12,000 of his best
troops into the wilderness with a field
transport, in the direction at a right
angle with his chosen line of advance.
The Boers have probably moved else-
where, and if to the southeast General
Colville could as easily strike them
from Bloemfontein as by following
them up across the plains. These in-
ferences still leave the situation be-
wildering for the time being. The
enormously superior British forces ap-
pear inactive in every part of the war
field waiting yet probably for the ac-
cumulation of material for a swift ad-
vance on the Transvaal frontier.

The London military commentators
and the public to some extent are irri-
tated and confused by the situation.

Among the Missing.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The bluest
blood of Great Britain is represented
among the officers of the Household
Cavalry. The Duke of Teck, eldest
brother of the Duchess of York, whose
mother was the granddaughter of
George III, is one of the captives. (The
Duke of Teck has been since account-
ed for.)

Among the lieutenants is the young
Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Wick-
low, D. C. Marjoribanks, the only son
and heir of Lord Tweedmouth; Gerald
Ward, son of the late Earl of Dudley,
and his brother, R. Ward; A. V. Meade,
son of the Earl of Clauwilliam, and A.
E. R. O'Neill, son and heir of Baron
O'Neill.

Here are some of the officers: Major
J. H. G. Bink, half brother of the Earl
of Strathmore, who married Mrs. Colgate;
Captain E. Boring, brother of Lord
Roxburgh; Captain Lord W. A. Cav-
endish Bentick, half brother of the
Duke of Portland; Captain Lord G.

(Continued on Page 2)

NO AID FOR HOSPITAL

Incurables to Have No
Public Money.

MATTER FOR LEGISLATURE

Council of State Strikes Out Appro-
priation on Attorney General
Cooper's Advice.

Yesterday's session of the Council of
State was peaceful and marked by none
of the pyrotechnics of the days when
the Court of Claims bill was under
consideration. The members settled
down to plain, routine work, and trans-
acted considerable unfinished business.

President Dole, Ministers Mott-
Smith, Young and Cooper, and Coun-
cillors Isenberg, Achi, Kaulukou, Jones,
Allen, Ena, Gonsalves and Kennedy
were present.

Attorney General Cooper rendered a
report upon the item covering the pro-
posed appropriation of \$25,000 for the
incurables' hospital, as follows:

Mr. President.

In regard to line 36a, Act 4, Endow-
ment of Hospital for Incurables, \$25,-
000, which was referred to me by the
Council of State, I have to say that I
find nothing in the Constitution or laws
of the Republic of Hawaii which would
prevent the legislature from passing an
appropriation for this purpose. I believe
the item is objectionable on account of
its indefiniteness. It should state more
specifically what hospital is meant. I
think also, in view of the fact that the
Constitutional Convention inserted an
article in the Constitution prohibiting
the appropriation of public moneys for
the support or benefit of any sectarian
educational or private school, that a
similar restriction might well be incor-
porated in this appropriation.

As this appropriation has been pre-
sented to the Council of State for pas-
sage, I desire to call the attention of
the Council of State to the clause au-
thorizing appropriation of moneys by
the Council, more particularly the limi-
tation of power as to the nature of ap-
propriations to be passed by the Coun-
cil. I believe this question should be
decided by the Council, as to whether
or not this appropriation comes within
the limitations specified by section 6 of
Article 81 of the Constitution.

I desire also to call the attention of
the Council of State to the wording of
President McKinley's telegram dated
March 6th, 1900, sent through Secretary
of State Hay, which reads as follows:
"The President has not considered it
wise to convene the old legislature, ex-
pecting the Council of State to pro-
vide for requisite expenditures until
Congress elects (enacts?) the Hawaiian
Territorial bill, he approves Act No. 1
of the Council of State."

Is this an appropriation contemplated
by the authority conferred by President
McKinley by this dispatch? It appears
to me that it is open to serious ques-
tion. I feel, however, that it is not for
me to make a definite ruling on either
of the last two points mentioned, mere-
ly calling the attention of the Council
of State to what seems to me to be
the questions in doubt respecting the
passage of this appropriation by the
Council of State at this time.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY E. COOPER,
Attorney-General.

Mr. Sanford B. Dole, President Repub-
lic of Hawaii.

Jones made a motion that the item be
stricken out on account of the uncer-
tainty of the power of the Council to
make such an appropriation. Mr. Allen
stated his opinion in asking that the
item be passed, which was conditioned
upon the raising of \$100,000 by private
subscription to accompany the govern-
ment fund. Achi objected to the pas-
sage of the item, believing it was a
matter for the Legislature to pass upon.

Minister Young also felt that under
the circumstances the item should be
stricken out in view of the report made
by the Attorney General. Mr. Allen, as
one of the committee reporting the pas-
sage of the item, said he was very glad
to know that the feeling of the Council
was in favor of the appropriation, but
doubtful of the expediency of the Coun-
cil passing upon the item.

President Dole put the motion to
strike the item out. The response in
favor of the motion was almost as weak
as the contrary raising of hands, but
the former prevailed, and the hospital
for incurables will now have to depend
entirely upon outside subscriptions.

Morgue Building.

The appropriation for the new
morgue and appliances was brought up
as unfinished business. Isenberg asked
if the amount was intended for the erec-
tion of a stone building. If a wooden
building was put up it might have to
be burned down again as the old one
was. Minister Young replied that he
did not think the specifications were
for a stone building. Mr. Kennedy
said he would object to the placing of
the morgue in Kakaako and the Min-
ister said he did not approve of the
proposed location, as the district would
soon be built up and the morgue would
be a bad feature for the place.

Councillor Allen stated that members
of the Board of Health had been all
over the city looking for a suitable lo-

cation, but in every case where they
made application for a site, they were
refused. The committee had also re-
ported against building the morgue
near the present pest house.

The item was, however, finally passed
as in the bill.

An item for \$1,900 covering the pay-
roll for the new Heretania street pump
was inserted in Act 3 and passed. Also
an appropriation of \$8,100 was made
to cover the expenses of running and
coaling the pumping plant for the next
eighteen months.

Plumbing Inspectors.

The deferred item of \$6,000 for pay
of a plumbing inspector and two as-
sistants was passed yesterday.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act 2 were
taken up one by one and considered in
connection with the committee report
thereon. The sections were passed up-
on exactly upon the recommendations of
the committee, and upon motion of
Mr. Isenberg were referred with the
title of Act 2 to the Finance Commit-
tee to be corrected and printed.

The title of Act 3 was read and passed.
Moved that section and the entire
bill be referred to the Finance Com-
mittee for correction and re-print.
Passed.

Minister Cooper made a statement as
to the drawing of double salaries by
employees of the government. During
the plague epidemic double pay was
drawn, largely on the part of the mili-
tary. The law on the subject reads
that no person drawing as high as \$1800
per annum, can receive any other salary
during that time from the government.
Conditions were different, said Cooper,
during the epidemic just passed, in
which doctors had to do much outside
work, or work that was not regularly
in their departments, and therefore
were entitled to receive extra salaries.
The Council adjourned at 4:10 until
Monday at 3 p. m.

SYDNEY'S WAYS MAKE WOOD MAD

President of Board of Health Com-
plains of Unsatisfactory Bills
From That Port.

Righteous indignation was written
in every line of the countenance of
President C. B. Wood of the Board of
Health yesterday. He arraigned in no
uncertain terms the unsatisfactory
condition of the bills of health brought
to this port by steamships from the
south.

"It is almost impossible," said the
doctor, "to learn anything aboard the
steamships from Australia concerning
the health conditions of the ports from
which they hail. When the Moana
was here on her last trip there was ab-
solutely no statement on her bill of
health that would indicate the condi-
tions in Sydney. When the Mowera
came in on Wednesday it was the
same thing all over again. I boarded
her with the pilot and had a most dif-
ficult time in gaining any information
about the plague in Australia. Nobody
seemed to know how many deaths
there had been in Sydney or how far
the infected district was from the
waterfront. Information regarding
Honolulu I furnished willingly; in
fact I handed out a typewritten state-
ment which was practically a complete
story of the bubonic plague here from
its beginning."

"Sydney need not fear us; it is Ho-
nolulu that has good cause to guard
against that port. There's more dan-
ger from Sydney now, with its twenty-
seven cases of plague already, than
there ever was from Honolulu."

"Honolulu has given every single
vessel that has left here a full state-
ment of the conditions existing in this
city. Sydney has never done this, and
instructions have gone forward bear-
ing on the matter most emphatically,
and it is hoped that the authorities at
Sydney, informed through the Consul,
will hereafter provide satisfactory bills
of health to all vessels leaving that
port."

Quarantine is a bad thing for pa-
tience. Patience sometimes ceases to
be a virtue where the yellow flag is
concerned. At least this proved to be
the case with Captain Waits of the
bark Pactolus on Wednesday. His ves-
sel is bound for New York with sugar
—a good, long five months' voyage
around Cape Horn. Captain Waits
had business ashore and made up his
mind that if he did not put foot in Ho-
nolulu any badilli which he might pos-
sibly pick up would be blown out of
his garments and soaked out of his
skin many times before he reached
Sandy Hook, and that he would not be
placing New York in jeopardy by
transacting his business ashore here.
So he came ashore.

The Planters' Association hinted at
taking the captain's cargo away in con-
sequence, but the owner of the vessel
had no objections to offer to the cap-
tain's action.

FIGURES OF IMMIGRATION.

Board's Biennial Report Shows Many
Interesting Figures.

During the biennial period end-
ing with last year the Board of Immi-
gration has issued permits for the im-
portation of 40,599 Japanese contract labo-
rers. The immigration of Chinese has
ceased altogether. Only 609 laborers
were brought into this country from
Europe. There has been expended
about \$13,520 for encouraging immi-
gration exclusive of Asiatic, out of the
\$50,000 appropriated for that purpose.
The cost of the Galicians coming was
\$6,110 and of the Spanish and Portu-
guese, per steamship Victoria, \$7,410.
Tables indicating the statistics of the
sugar production and laborers employ-
ed by each plantation are included in
the report of the Board.

BRITONS ONCE MORE FALL IN A BOER TRAP

(Continued from page 1.)

Montague-Douglas Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch; Captain T. W. Brand, son and heir of Viscount Hampden; Captain J. Downey, son and heir of Viscount Downey.

Lieutenant Sir J. P. Milbanke, Bart.; Lieutenant D. R. H. Anderson-Pelham, brother of the Earl of Yarborough; Lieutenant G. B. Portman, son of Viscount Portman; Lieutenant T. Lister, son and heir of Lord Ribblesdale; Lieutenant F. W. Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby; Lieutenant W. G. S. Cadogan, son of the very wealthy Earl of Cadogan; Lieutenant H. K. Maxwell, son and heir of Lord Farnham; E. B. Maude, another son of the Earl of Clanwilliam; and Lieutenant Lord Howard de Walden.

Boer Prisoners Dying.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday, March 31.—The departure of the British transports with the Boer prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed in consequence of the sickness among the prisoners. Three died today and twelve have died during the week.

Arrangements are being made to prevent overcrowding. The prisoners do not complain of their treatment or their food. Many of General Cronje's men when captured were completely worn out with the hardships they had undergone and little strength was left them to fight disease. Moreover, the confinement on shipboard is equally irksome to men who have been accustomed to outdoor life.

Kipling on Joubert.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The next issue of Harper's Weekly will contain a poem by Rudyard Kipling on General Joubert, which was sent by cable from South Africa. Two of the three verses follow:

With those that bred, with those that
loosed the strife
He had no part, whose hands were
clean of gain;
But subtle, strong and stubborn, gave
his life
To a lost cause and knew the gift
was vain.

Later shall rise a people sane and
great,
Forged in strong fires, by equal
war made one,
Telling old battles over without hate.
Noblest his name shall pass from
sire to son.

Cronje Sails for St. Helena.

CAPE TOWN, April 3.—General Cronje, Colonel Schiel and 1,000 Boer prisoners sailed for St. Helena tonight. Two small parties of Boers escaped from the Green Point tract. One party was traced to a railway train, which was stopped and searched near Cape Town. The Boers jumped through one of the windows of the train and got away.

Webster Davis Talks.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: After Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock sent to Webster Davis a brief note in which he said the President has asked him to announce that Mr. Davis' resignation has been accepted to take effect April 4, Mr. Davis felt at liberty then to talk freely upon the South African situation, and to a friend he related the history of his trip.

"My journey was uneventful until we crossed the Transvaal border and stopped at Koomatipoort," he said. "There the whole neighborhood turned out and welcomed me. At station after station the station-master would come to the car, touch his red cap and ask if there was anything he could do for my comfort."

"The English told me with great positiveness that the savage Boers would shoot me as soon as they learned I spoke English. They told this lie so much at Cape Town that they even got Colonel Stowe, our Consul there, to believe it. At Pretoria, I was given a cordial greeting. Marvelous to state, during all the time I was there not one man asked me whether I favored the British or the Boers."

"I viewed the defenses of Pretoria, and I consider them impregnable. I do not believe the English troops will ever pass the line of hills, surrounding the town, bristling as they are with high-power Krupp and Creusot guns."

"There seems a very general impression that the guns used by the Boers in the field were taken from the fortresses at Pretoria, but I saw every earthenwork and fort surrounding the town and I could not see where any guns had been removed. They were all there and formidable they looked."

"When I describe the city as impregnable, I speak from the judgment of a man of common sense. Pretoria lies in a basin surrounded by rugged hills, affording most admirable opportunity for defense. While there I learned enough to know that the city is one vast storehouse of foodstuffs and ammunition."

"What impressed me most was the natural bigness of that grand old man, Krueger. I consider him as possessed of more of the elements of greatness than any man I ever met. At 75 he is as full of vigor as the average man who owns up to twenty years less. His versatility impressed me deeply."

"Unimpeachable and unimpeachable battle of Chatsworth, rushed by the Boers, by this old man, Krueger's instructions won that signal victory of an old man."

"The battle of Spion Kop, a line of Boers driving in, after the first and second attempts, and then the Boers' last stand, during my stay in the Boer lines, I visited every battle."

"In the House of Commons, answering a question on the subject, the Boer leader, Mr. Krueger, said: 'The Boers had expressed an objection to the removal of the Boer prisoners to the island of St. Helena. The Government, he added, had fully considered the objection, but was unable to alter its policy of sending a certain number

back and kept White and his 15,000 men confined in the town."

"When Cronje was threatened 3,000 men were sent to him from Ladysmith, leaving about 4,000 to face the 50,000 men of the enemy."

"At the battle of the Little Tugela, when Buller was again driven back up on Chieveley, I saw General Louis Botha in action and I consider him the greatest of the Dutch commanders. When the fighting began Botha was sauntering along behind the line of trenches watching his men taking careful shots at the advance of the British force."

"For half an hour after we could first detect the movement there was not much excitement but all at once there was a rush of cavalry and artillery and the double-quick of infantry in open order. The bullets began to patter around us and two burghers were hit close beside Botha. He seemed to awake instantly and sprang down into the trench exclaiming 'Shoot, shoot!' in Dutch. As the word was carried along the lines he caught up the rifle from the hands of a dead Burgher and began making quick but careful shots at the foe."

"Five minutes and it was over, as quickly as the rush had begun. From the Boer side it was like the Kipling

SHOT AT THE PRINCE.

Heir of Britain's Throne Has a Narrow Escape.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—As the train was leaving the Northern Railroad station with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board, a man, presumed to be an anarchist or a Boer sympathizer, fired a revolver at the Prince of



THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Wales but missed His Royal Highness.

The Prince was in the State carriage which, with its plate glass windows, gives a fair view of the interior. Just as the train was starting, at 3:30 p. m., the would-be assassin jumped on the footboard of the car and fired through the glass. The bullet was deflected and the Prince escaped injury.

There was great excitement following the arrest of the man, in the midst of which the train steamed out. The Prince and Princess of Wales are going to Copenhagen to attend the birthday anniversary of King Christian, which occurs on April 8th.

descriptions—a fight with the Fuzzy Wuzzies in the desert.

"At Pretoria I met President Steyn. I also learned that there is no truth in the report coming from English sources concerning dissensions between the two presidents. They are in perfect accord."

"As I said before, I do not believe the British will ever enter Pretoria. Even the women of the town are supplied with rifles and are daily practicing in marksmanship. Some of them are very expert, and their average shooting is good. The strength of Krueger and his Burghers lies in the belief that God is with them."

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

Abstracts of the War Bulletines from South Africa.

The Boers are in need of medicines. Brabant's Horse occupied Wepener unopposed.

British cavalry are in urgent need of remounts.

The Rand mines are said to have been shut down.

Complaints are made about the quality of British army beef and boots. President Steyn has gone to Ladysmith to visit the Free States to renewed resistance.

Imperial Federation has received a tremendous impulse from the war. Even Ireland is more loyal.

Detailed accounts of the fight at Karee Siding estimate the Boer forces variously from 3,000 to 5,000.

Marketing was still besieged on March 26th, and there are rumors that General Buller is preparing to advance.

The proof of continuing Boer activity in the Free State will compel greater circumspection on the part of the British and will probably delay the march of Lord Roberts northward.

ber of the prisoners to St. Helena. He explained that this policy was partially dictated by military considerations. Details received of the scenes on Greenmarket Square, Cape Town, when Premier Schreiner encountered an English demonstration, show that the Premier, fearing personal violence, sought refuge in a restaurant. He was hooted and tried to reach Parliament House protected by police. The people shouted "Traitor!" but he succeeded in reaching the House. Finally the people again sang "God Save the Queen," when he raised his hat amid the cheers and was heard to say, "Reserve your judgment."

QUEEN IN IRELAND.

Her Majesty Received in Dublin by Amiable Crowds.

DUBLIN, April 4, 11:45 a. m.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in thirty years. The disembarkation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11:30. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cadogan and their staffs greeted her Majesty and the ride from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather and before huge and good-natured crowds.

At the entrance to the city the Queen received an address of welcome, and handed the Lord Mayor the following reply:

"I thank you heartily for the loyal welcome and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow-citizens on my arrival in the ancient capital of my Irish dominion. I came to this fair country to seek a change and rest, and to re-visit scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome given to both myself and my beloved husband. I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again the motherland of those brave men who are glorifying the Irish name in South Africa."

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Tribune's Dublin correspondent, describing the decorations in the city, says:

There is a continuous line of bunting from the landing place at Kingstown to the gates of Phoenix Park. Every house on the road to Dublin makes a brave show of bunting. Stands for spectators have been erected at many points. Pembroke town hall is profusely decorated and the Clyde road and other highways are decked with red and green masts and festooned with streamers and rosettes. The scenic artist of the Gaiety Theater has improvised an Irish castle at Upper Leeson street, where the Lord Mayor will meet the Queen. It is a massive gateway, or triumphal arch, surmounted by two castellated turrets. From this entrance gate the Queen will drive to Merrion Square through continuous lines of Venetian masts and gaily decorated houses. At the southern corner of the square she will pass the house where Daniel O'Connell lived and there will be flags there as a token of welcome. Thence she will go through a series of broad avenues, where the electric railway posts are boxed in red and masts opposite in blue, and where the house lights are lighted up with a splendid blaze of color. Shabby Clare street will be transfigured into loveliness by lines of streamers, festoons of artificial flowers and crimson and gold shields.

One of the Queen's finest glimpses will be up Grattan street as she turns toward College Green, for the roadway is hung overhead with banners, and the sides are festooned with a double line of streamers and flowers. Red and green masts tipped with golden harps lead on to the impressive entrance of the college, where these words are emblazoned, "God Bless Our Queen." This is the center of Dublin, with Grattan's famous Parliament chamber blocking the way toward Sackville street, with its splendid monuments. The Queen will pass its ionic colonnades with their fine architectural lines and drive by the statue of Grattan, which stands on the site once selected for a memorial to the Prince Consort.

Dame street is a magnificent blaze of color as far as the entrance to Dublin Castle and the City Hall, whence the route of the procession leads westward across the Liffey to the north quays. The decorations are quieter during the remainder of the route along the river to the gate of Phoenix Park, but there are fine effects of color at Four Courts. The Queen will not drive through Sackville street, which is the pride of Dublin, nor will she pass either of the two Protestant cathedrals. She will not have even a distant view of Kilmalsham, where Parnell once negotiated peace with the Gladstone Government, and she will be conducted to the vice regal lodge without passing the spot where Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were assassinated.

The decorations of the city are as general as they are brilliant and tasteful. Red is the dominant color rather than green, but there is no lack of genuine Irish appreciation of the Queen's character and virtues. The inscriptions on the house fronts are hearty and affectionate, and the sincerity of the welcome which the Queen will receive cannot be questioned.

HAWAII IN THE HOUSE.

Contact Labor is a Bone of Contention.

Under the special order made some time ago the House went into committee of the whole to consider the Hawaiian civil government bill. The debate is to last until Thursday, on which day at 4 o'clock the vote is to be taken. Knox of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Territories, who is in charge of the measure, made the opening speech in support of it.

Knox said: "The Hawaiian Islands are the keystone of the Pacific in peace, the paradise of the Pacific ever. Hawaii is now American territory, by the solemn agreement of two independent nations. But while Hawaii is United States territory it does not become a United States government, only a skeleton of the republic of Hawaii remains. The government provided by the annexation resolution was but temporary, intended to last until Congress could establish a government. There was entire absence of representation—a government entirely un-American, a

THE LATE GENERAL JOUBERT.



(From his latest photograph.)

and in derogation of all the principles of a free government. Its only justification could be that its endurance would be brief.

"The old Legislature has expired; there has been no election of a new one. New courts of United States jurisdiction have been established. This method of governing Hawaii has proved inadequate, expensive and cumbersome. A large number of contract laborers, numbering at least 25,000, have been brought into the islands since the adoption of the resolution of annexation. It is time that this reproach upon America should cease and that its territory should be free from the influx of labor long since denied by the laws of the United States."

"The duty is immediate and plain to provide for this new territory of the United States a law framed to meet the needs of the Hawaiian people, not of another people. No question of general policy to other insular possessions should have weight. Justice to Hawaii cannot be done except when her own needs, her own capabilities and her own rights are fully regarded."

"No fear of establishing a troublesome precedent for the future should deter in the discharge of this duty now laid upon Congress. No apprehension for a future claim to statehood should have any consideration. We cannot now bind the future in this regard. No constitutional question is involved in the present consideration of a government for Hawaii. The spirit of the Declaration of Independence, as well as that of the Constitution, goes with the present measure for it is with the consent of the governed."

Knox was questioned about various sections and provisions of the bill, especially as to whether the Asiatics in Hawaii could enter the United States. He replied that the Chinese and Japanese in the islands went there for only a few years' stay. Some of them had left their native land permanently, and few of them would desire to continue their wanderings to the United States, even if they were allowed to do so.

Robinson of Indiana devoted much of his time to a denunciation of the contract labor system in the Hawaiian Islands, which he characterized as practical slavery, and which, he said, the tenth section of the pending bill continued in force. "It means," said he, "that you would crucify labor on the cross of landlordism and money in Hawaii."

He charged the American Commissioners (Senators Cullum and Morgan and Representative Hitt) with having been seduced and lured by President Dole and Judge Frear, the Hawaiian Commissioners. But it must remain for Congress, he said, to determine whether money was to be placed above manhood and contract slave labor above free labor. Robinson read a letter from the Commissioner of Immigration, showing that about 30,000 Japanese had arrived in Hawaii under contract since the islands were annexed.

"The Republican party," said he, "refused to pass a law in the Fifty-fifth Congress excluding contract labor in the Hawaiian Islands; refused to enact it in their resolutions in this House, and defeated the amendment in the Senate."

"To these islands for years people have gone like galley slaves, scourged to his dungeon, for not obeying the terms of a civil contract into which they were induced to enter by the cunning of navigation companies and to the gain of plantation owners."

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Without preliminary business today, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a territorial government in Hawaii. Mr. McDowell, one of the original opponents of the annexation of Hawaii, inveighed against the labor conditions in the islands and the influence of corporations there. There were no other speeches.

Win Booth, of Frazier & Chalmers, the Chicago pump firm, arrived in the steamer to install the new pumps. Mr. Taylor of the same firm will arrive here shortly to remain here for quite a while.

PORTO RICO BILL.

It Passes the Senate by a Majority of Nine.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—This was a notable day in the Senate. It brought to a close the sharpest and most prolonged debate upon any measure since those discussed during the memorable "war Congress" two years ago. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the votes were begun upon the Porto Rican tariff and civil government bill and pending amendments, and less than an hour later the measure about which there has been so much contention in and out of Congress was passed by a majority of nine, the final vote being 40 to 31. Only committee amendments were adopted.

Nature's Way.

Mineral concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable; and from that time to this, nature's unfailing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kikapoo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, barks, herbs, gums, leaves, gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kikapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kikapoo Indian Oil. Hobson Drug Co., agents for the Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

HAWAII'S EXHIBIT.

It May be Frozen Out of the French Exposition.

NEW YORK, April 4.—(Afternoon Service.)—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Commissioner-General Peck has suggested to Secretary Hay the advisability of excluding the American dependencies from participation in the American exhibit at the Paris exposition.

Mr. Peck bases the exclusion upon the prospective delay in the installation of exhibits from these several islands and in the case of Hawaii and the Philippines intimates that fear of bubonic plague may cause the French Government some uneasiness. It is likely that the department will concur in Mr. Peck's suggestion.

Major Potter, secretary of the Hawaiian Commission to the Paris Exposition, said last night that the above would not interfere with the commission's plans. He will go ahead with his work.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Board of Health

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should be sure that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes put off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Blood Mixture" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. T. G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900.

COUNCIL AND COURT.

The Executive Council and the Council of State are still divided as to the meaning of Secretary Hay's telegram authorizing the Court of Claims to do business. To the average lay mind there is nothing obscure in the message, which reads as follows:

The President approves the appointment of the Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown, and to make awards and judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State in conformity with Hawaiian law.

There seems to be nothing cryptic about this. It plainly instructs such Court of Claims as may be appointed, to find out what people lost by the burning of Chinatown and to make settlements accordingly. The losses are to be paid in money appropriated by the Council of State. We cannot see a suggestion in the message that the business of the Court is to merely determine Government liability for fire losses. If the plea is good that this is all that can be done in conformity with Hawaiian law, it ought to be easy to cite the statutes and stop the row, leaving Washington to amend its instructions at the request of this Government.

How would it do for the Council of State, after finishing other urgent business, to adjourn until the Executive can get new rulings on the points at issue from Washington?

LIQUOR AND GERMS.

The Star wonders why so much liquor of fancy brands and cost was needed by the plague-fighters. The innocence of the Star surprises us. Does it not know that it was necessary to locate the foods and drinks most favorable to the nourishing and propagation of bubonic germs and list them as a warning to the public? Having heard that Honeysuckle gin and Green River whisky contained snakes what was more natural and becoming in the detention camp bacteriologists than to expert them for plague microbes? Was it wrong to do the thing thoroughly? We should say not! With a really noble industry and zeal these al fresco scientists tackled the job and followed it up so long as a suspected drop was left in the barrel or the demijohn. To make assurance doubly sure, the Honeysuckle gin and Green River whisky were tested in abstruse combinations. For example, a culture was made of Green River whisky with just a dash of Angostura, a soupcon of Vermouth, a large tablespoonful of pulverized sugar and a few drops of lime juice. This was tested scientifically both with and without; and though various vertebral and quadrumanous things were found no plague germs were discovered. Experiments were also made with A. B. C. beer, Palm Tree gin and Zinfandel. Each was administered in alternate doses night and day without the aid of the hypodermic needle, and although a patient's temperature occasionally rose to 160, while his eyes were glassy and cerebral buboes rapidly developed, the ultimate diagnosis—though sometimes confused by persistent signs of headache and nausea—was "no plague." We submit to the Star that the scientific knowledge thus gained was worth the paltry thousands that it cost.

Would President Dewey turn the Government over to his Democratic wife as Admiral Dewey did his gift house?

The fact that a good many Boer prisoners are dying does not necessarily reflect upon the humanity of the British. The latter are probably doing their best to make the Boers comfortable, but many of the men are old, all are homesick, while anxiety for families left in the swirl of the war, the lack of customary exercise and maladies brought on by hard service, sufficiently account for growing Boer mortality. As a rule imprisonment of soldiers kills more of them than battles do.

Mr. Williams, in his letter to an Eastern journal, speaks of the habit which some observers fall into here, of causing the Portuguese among the dark races. He suggests, by inference, that the mistake would not be made if writers did not jump at "immediate" conclusions. It is perhaps well to say for the benefit of those who take snapshot racial views that a man, to be white does not necessarily have red cheeks and flaxen hair. If he did, some millions of Americans, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Swis, Italians and Spaniards would have to yield precedence to the Scandinavian races. The Portuguese, though of the colored brunette type of the Italian and Southern French, are none the less white for that, and justly resent the contrary imputation.

ISLAND REPUBLICANISM.

The lately organized Republican club may be "packed" at its next meeting and the name changed to "the Republican party." A conspiracy of that kind is afoot. Evidently some one is anxious to get the right to use a name that might be made a lever at Washington in the matter of Territorial appointments. We can imagine no other cause for the scheming that would now form a Republican party here with a haste which practically excludes from the work of organization Republicans from the other islands of the group and from beyond the quarantine lines of this island. Such a "party" would be incomplete, unrepresentative, unauthorized and impertinent. As well organize a few village pawnbrokers and call them the National Bankers' Association or an Ancient Order of Hibernians and call it an Irish Republic, as to pack a minor political club in Honolulu with waterfront worthies and what a correspondent of the Advertiser calls "job-chasers," and name it "The Republican Party of Hawaii." The whole scheme, as we have pointed out before is preposterous.

There will be a Republican party formed in the regular way soon after Hawaii obtains, through the passage of the Territorial bill, a right to call itself American; a party acting in accord with the organizing methods of the Republican National Committee, formed by men who pledge themselves to Republican doctrines; a result of invitation and opportunity given to the Republicans of each and every Hawaiian island; a party with, in which the majority will rule. This is the only kind of a Republican party that can live in Hawaii, and it will be one, we are sure, to enlist the zealous aid of the best friends of good government.

In the meantime if the machine tricksters manage to vest a ward club with the dignified appellation of "the Republican party," they will merely succeed in imitating the three tailors of Tooley street who thought they were the people of England. Republicans, when the proper time comes, will act as if they had never heard of them.

The popularity of the Prince of Wales has made it easy for him in the past to travel about without danger from the assassin. But at Brussels he tempted an anarchist or a Boer sympathizer and narrowly escaped death. As a possible result of this experience his continental visits may become fewer and his projected visit to the Paris fair be given up.

The Republican gains in Kansas are among the signs of the times which will give no comfort to Bryan. They prove that gratitude for McKinley prosperity is still ready and eager to express itself at the polls. With Kansas gone Republican, what hope can Bryan have in the pivotal States of the East, where the cause of prosperity not only enlists the farmers but the great aggregations of capital?

The attacks on the Hawaiian contract labor system in the House have brought all the demagogues to the front with twaddle about "slavery." Contract labor will of course have to go—we expect that—but it is a pity so many Congressmen who know nothing about it and lack the capacity to learn should feel it a duty to delay public business while they show their ignorance.

Mr. Kipling sounds a key note of conciliation in his poem on Jorbert which is also voiced in the stirring prose of Winston Churchill. The idea of these writers is that the future British policy in South Africa should be to conciliate the Boers and gradually amalgamate the English and Dutch races, creating in the end a powerful native cross. Undoubtedly a people mixed in this way would be prime-movers in the work of civilization. One may know that from what has come of the union of English and Dutch in New York. There are no better Americans or better State-builders than the Roosevelts, Schuylers, Van Hornes and the like, who hark back to the burghers of Manhattan and Schenectady and their English conquerors.

Admiral Dewey's idea that the Presidency is an easy task shows how unfit he is to aspire to it. "Executing the laws of Congress" may seem to be no more difficult than "obeying the orders of a superior officer," but no man ever found it so. The President of the United States should be a public administrator, a diplomat, an organizer of business, a thinker fit to advise Congress as to its policies and to decide upon the merits of legislation that comes from or before the law-making body, and, withal, a keen judge of human nature. In brief, the President should be a trained statesman of the highest type. The most successful ones were of that character, while the least successful were the martial heroes who thought that all they had to do was to "execute the laws of Congress." As for Dewey, a sailor and a fighter—nothing else—his presence in the White House at a time when great civil policies are the order of the day would be a painful anachronism.

If the Powers conclude to send a punitive expedition to China, as they ought, the political reform of the old Mongol Empire will need no help from the Bow Wong Association.

Hilo reports an increase of imports between January and February, 1899, and the same period this year of \$72,291.13, or nearly 100 per cent. This is largely owing to the direct communication with the Coast brought about by the plague. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

Mr. Cleveland says that he detests the flamboyant methods of the war party of any nation but he has "as great a disgust for the mammy-pammy dwarfs who are afraid to face the lion of war when that war is just." Mr. Cleveland is a changed man. Between 1861 and 1865 his opinion of the "dwarfs" was much better than it was of the war party.

Nothing can stop the commercial growth of Honolulu. During the two most serious plague months, January and February, the total imports were greater by \$1,274,611.05 than they were in the corresponding months of 1899. With the cessation of the plague, and the upward movement in business and population which ought to follow the enactment of a stable Government here, there is no telling to what heights the totals of Hawaiian sea-trade may mount.

The Boston Herald finds another bugbear in the Cullom bill. It is that our Chinese and Japanese are to be made citizens of the United States. How that can be when both nationalities are excluded from the Hawaiian polls by the terms of the Cullom bill and when neither is doing any voting to speak of in the United States, is a more than Chinese puzzle. Perhaps the nervous old grandam of the Herald can clear up the mystery by looking at the grounds in a telescope.

Mr. Bryan must yearn for a calamity that will set the farmers at odds with the times. Wherever he goes he finds the people contented to let well enough alone. Appeals for the restoration of silver meet no response, and arguments against the political and geographical growth of the country awake but fictitious enthusiasm. The great need of a Democratic issue is shown by the fantasy over the Porto Rico tariff—a very small matter indeed to influence national politics, and one that may be settled without politics by a Supreme Court decision. But given a calamity like a drought, a panic or an industrial smash and the prospects of the Bryan Democracy would improve like the undertaking trade in war.

Admiral Dewey has been badly advised in the matter of running for the Presidency. He will now find, as he did when he transferred his gift house to his bride, that public regard for him is not so deep as to grant him exemption in criticism or even in assault. From a national hero he may become the derided leader of a political third party, for it is not likely that the Republicans will desert McKinley for him nor the Democrats Bryan. In the meantime the merits of the Manila fight and the value of Admiral Dewey's personal participation in it are sure to come in for scathing analysis. Glimpses of what the accusations will be may be had in Joseph Stickney's statement that the Admiral was seasick during the battle and that he withdrew his fleet from in front of the Spaniards not for breakfast—which would have been an absurd interruption of a battle—but because he thought he was getting the worst of it from a much inferior foe. Mr. Stickney, who vouches for this story, was on the bridge with Dewey as the Admiral's own earlier dispatches prove. The best friends of Dewey will regret more than they can say that he did not stick to his first decision and keep out of politics. He will simply cheapen his fame by going into it, invite powerful enemies and in the end gain nothing.

DOES NOT DENY PLAGUE.

Representative of San Francisco Health Board Talks

Dr. Kauski, when questioned yesterday by an Advertiser representative concerning the report that he was of the opinion that there was no bubonic plague in Honolulu, said:

"I have never expressed any such idea as that with which I seem to be credited in regard to the plague. I hold an honorary relationship with the Board of Health of San Francisco and keep that body posted all the time concerning the sanitary conditions as well as the plague conditions of these islands. Those cases of plague which have occurred since my arrival here, I have reported to the San Francisco Board, having satisfied myself that in each case plague existed. I have never denied the existence of plague in this city. I know that the plague is here. I cannot imagine how it was said that I had expressed any such absurd idea. Whether all those who were supposed to be plague victims since the beginning of the epidemic in December were really affected with the disease, I cannot say, for I was not here. I am satisfied that they must have been, since the Honolulu Board of Health so decided. I am not going to criticize the doctors here."

SYDNEY'S SCOURGE

(Continued from page 1.)

Two Unmack at the meeting of the Central Board of Health on Wednesday, whether under No. 5 of the Plague Regulations, medical men coming in contact with sufferers from bubonic plague would be liable to be quarantined.

Dr. Hardie said it was a well-known fact that medical men did not carry infectious diseases from family to family, and a proof of that was furnished by the epidemic of scarlet fever, in which, so far as he was aware, there was only one medical man's family that contracted the disease, and there was no reason to suppose in that case that it was not caught in the ordinary way. Of course, if the regulations meant necessarily that the medical man would have to go into quarantine, something ought to be done to get over the difficulty.

Dr. Connolly pointed out that in London medical men who attended smallpox cases—which were more infectious than plague—were not quarantined, but were allowed to go abroad whenever they liked. Of course, very stringent precautions were taken not to convey the disease to the public. He thought the public might feel quite easy with regard to the doctors not conveying the plague from place to place. In Sydney the health authorities had not decided to quarantine medical men.

Dr. Thompson was afraid that the regulations, as they stood, applied as much to medical men as they did to other people.

It was decided to refer the matter to the Crown Law Office for opinion as to whether any alteration of the regulations was necessary to exempt medical men.

The Plague in Sydney.

SYDNEY, March 21.—Sydney C. Pepper, who was taken from Paddington last night, died at the station this morning at 11 o'clock. A couple of hours afterwards, Vincent Heaton succumbed.

William Flemming was removed from Jane street, Balmain, this afternoon, together with eight other persons who lived in the same house. Flemming was employed at a store in York street, near the infected area.

About 1,000 persons were inoculated with prophylactic today. An additional supply of preventive serum, sufficient for 6,000 or 7,000 persons, has come to hand.

SYDNEY, March 22.—Owing to the great mortality amongst fish, the Fisheries Commissioners, at a meeting today decided to close the whole of the waters of Port Jackson against fishing. With regard to Bateson lane, off Sussex street, Dr. Thompson had some very strong observations to make. "I say deliberately that I know of no place worse than this," said the doctor; "no—not even in the London slums, of which I have had large experience. It may not look as bad as a London slum, perhaps; but this is merely because of our more liberal sunlight and clearer atmosphere. This collection of filthy brick huts—I cannot call them houses—and all other such places as are discovered, will be presented by the medical officer of health for the metropolitan district to the local authority as places unfit for human habitation. They are simply ghastly."

SYDNEY, March 22.—William Grimson, aged 22, residing at boarding-house in Sussex street, was declared tonight to be suffering from plague. A number of persons in the house were removed to the quarantine station with the patient, but several left hurriedly on the nature of the disease being made known. Efforts are to be made to discover their whereabouts without delay.

Speaking generally, the condition of the patients at the quarantine station today is slightly better than yesterday, except Mr. Dovey, who is in a lower condition than yesterday.

Twelve hundred persons were inoculated with preventive serum today.

The Board of Health have decided to carry out a systematic house-to-house inspection of all the premises in the infected area. If any case of bad sanitation is noticed the owner or occupier will be called upon to at once do what is necessary. Then, if the work is still further neglected, the dirty premises will be declared in quarantine, and this will effectually prevent them being used.

Declared Infected Ports.

MELBOURNE, March 22.—Although the Board of Health have declared Sydney and Adelaide infected ports, the quarantine regulations will not be enforced in their entirety. Boats will not be detained for the usual incubation period of twelve days, and there is no intention of unduly interfering with inter-colonial shipping.

Adelaide Has a Case.

ADELAIDE, March 19.—A man named Joseph Grubb died in the Adelaide Hospital on Friday, and the post-mortem examination is said to reveal the fact that his death was caused by bubonic plague. The body was buried in the quarantine grounds yesterday. He came from Tasmania for the benefit of his health, and had a certificate from a Tasmanian doctor that his illness was suspected to be typhoid fever.

Disinfection and Disinfectants.

The following regulations as to the best kinds of disinfectants and the best methods of disinfection have been drawn up by Dr. Love, secretary to the Central Board of Health, at their request, and will be found extremely useful to householders:

Heat (fire), sunlight, and fresh air are the most powerful disinfectants known, and are superior to all chemical disinfectants.

Disinfection by heat is the simplest and most thorough of all methods. With articles of small value the safest plan is of course to burn them, but when this radical remedy is inapplicable, true disinfection may usually be effected by exposure to moist heat (steam) or dry heat (hot air).

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves; due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result.

Dyspepsia, weakness, and other worries will be things of the past and life will be worth living.

Hacking Cough—"I was troubled with dry, hacking cough. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me and three bottles cured me and made me strong." George W. Bennett, Coolspring, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

heap of refuse by sprinkling or pouring disinfectants over the surface is almost useless; the mass must be removed and preferably destroyed by fire and the place where it has been disinfected by some chemical disinfectant.

Drains.—See that the drain is not blocked and flush freely with water—hot soap-suds and soda from the wash-tub or boiler act well. If the drain still remains foul, pour down it a solution of bleaching powder (chloride of lime)—1 lb. to the bucketful of boiling water—or strong carbolic acid—half a pint to the bucketful of hot water.

Rooms may be disinfected by scrubbing with hot water and carbolic soap; this may be applied with a broom or mop to floor and walls alike, paying particular attention to crevices, corners, and wainscots. Before the room is dry stop up all the orifices (keyholes, window-sashes, cracks of doors, etc.) and burn sulphur in the closed room for twelve hours 1 lb. of sulphur for every 1000 cubic feet of space). The sulphur may be bought in the form of sulphur candles, or may be rolled sulphur moistened with methylated spirits (not kerosene). Formalin is even more efficient than sulphur, and may be vaporized in special lamps (aluminum lamps). Of course these processes can only be adopted in rooms which are uninhabited. After the room has been thus fumigated the doors and windows should be left open for another twelve hours before it is again tenanted. The common practice of leaving saucers of Condy's fluid about in the room, or merely sprinkling carbolic powder about, is absolutely useless.

Linen and cotton articles may be boiled in Tweeds, blankets, and woollen articles are best moistened and hung up in the room during fumigation. Sulphur is apt to spoil colored fabrics, and for these formalin may be used. A most reliable disinfectant for discharges from the sick or for swabbing furniture and floors is the solution of the local government board, London: Dissolve 1/2 lb. of corrosive sublimate, 1 oz. of hydrochloric acid (spirits of salts) in a bucketful of hot water. An old kerosene tin, or preferably, wooden buckets or earthenware pans, should be used for the solution, and articles which have been soaked in it should be steeped in water for some hours before they go to the wash. Care must be taken, as this is very poisonous; some coloring matter, such as aniline blue, is usually added to prevent mistakes. A less reliable though convenient disinfection solution for the same purpose is prepared by mixing half pint of carbolic acid in three gallons of water. For the disinfection of privies, ashpits, manure heaps, or cesspools, chloride of lime should be used in sufficient quantities to destroy all offensive odors.

FAST HORSES COME.

Colonel Sam Parker Has a Small String Now.

The Australia brought four fine horses, three stallions and a mare, for Colonel Sam Parker. Their records and pedigrees are said to be things to make the other horses around here take off their hats and go down on their front knees; and the general Colonel proposes to race them for business. With them came a professional trainer, who must fit when they came off the boat, and also two jockeys, who will take their pets out on the track tomorrow. The 11th of June should be livelier than usual this year, if the horses are what their trainer claims for them. With Colonel Parker, who never goes into sport of any kind by halves, developed into an enthusiastic horseman, and prizes turned into realities, race day should prove an eye opener to the Mainland people who still regard Honolulu as a plague-stricken town in which nothing happens.

Experts by the Moana.

The experts who are to install the new Inter-Island telegraph are expected on the Moana. While putting in the local station they will be inoculated, if necessary; and later they will go to the other islands to put in the other stations. The company is going to auction off the privilege of sending the first message, which will be limited to 100 words, but unlimited as to destination. The proceeds are to be devoted to some charity.

People who are hard up, and some who are not, have a way of losing, mislaying, or not receiving, bills and other gentle reminders. Perhaps the post office arrangements are a little uncertain just now. At any rate, certain local business houses have found it an exceedingly difficult matter to make sure of the transfer of their statements of account to customers; so they have fallen back on the old device, which seems to be new to Honolulu, of sending their bills by registered mail. The debtors have to sign the receipt, and none has been found yet to go back on his signature.

IS HOME AGAIN

Chief Justice A. F. Judd Returns.

Comes on the Australia Accompanied By His Wife, Daughter And One Son.

Hon. A. F. Judd, with wife, daughter and one son arrived on the Australia yesterday. The party left New York two weeks ago today stopping in San Francisco one day before taking ship. Mr. Judd, whose health was poor, left here about seven months ago for a visit to the East. As time went on there was not the improvement anticipated and he seemed to grow worse. Since February 1, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd have been at Lakewood, New Jersey, until they went to New York to start for home. The fatigue of the long journey across the continent and the rather rough trip from San Francisco here has compelled Mr. Judd to deny himself to friends for several days.

The returning family was met at the wharf by the two sons of Mr. Judd resident here. It is expected that Mr. Judd will go to his place on the other side of the island as soon as he is strong enough.

The question of a successor to Chief Justice Judd on the Supreme bench which has been the subject of much discussion for several months is made more pointed by his return to Honolulu. It is understood that he himself says that as far as he is concerned the matter is in exactly the same position as when he tendered his resignation to President Dole before he left for the Coast.

He is willing to step out whenever his successor is appointed but holds that he is still the Chief Justice until then. This is the contention of President Dole, also. A fortnight ago the Supreme Court refused to declare Mr. Judd's seat vacant or otherwise, and cases are now being tried before Associate Justices Frazar and Whiting with Circuit Judge Perry sitting in Mr. Judd's stead. Many members of the bar do not believe this a constitutional court and are unwilling to try their clients' cases before it.

President Dole said yesterday that nothing relative to the appointment of a successor to the incumbent had been learned from Washington. The matter has been in the hands of the authorities there for a long time.

GOOD CUSTOMS SHOWING.

Imports for February Compared With Last Year.

The increase in Honolulu's trade is vividly shown in the Customs' reports. The Bureau has given out a statement of the imports for the month of February, as compared with those of that month in 1899. It is seen that in 1900 for the two months, January and February, the total imports were \$3,738,719.90 and for the corresponding months in 1899, \$2,464,108.85. This is an increase of \$1,274,611.05 for this year. The statement in detail is as follows:

Dutiable from United States in 1899, \$70,661.79; dutiable from all other countries, 1899, \$295,219.14; dutiable from the United States, 1900, \$90,031.24; dutiable 1900, all others, \$171,356.88. Dutiable from United States, 1899, \$4,177.98; bonded from all other countries, 1899, \$5,931.14; bonded from United States, 1900, \$9,648; bonded from all other countries, 1899, \$561,276.99; free by treaty United States, 1900, \$928,964.68. Free by Civil Code, 1899, U. S., \$196,667.45; by Civil Code, 1900, from all other countries \$253,976.91; free by Civil Code from all other countries 1900, \$100,680.71. Port of Hilo, 1899 U. S., \$74,629.42; 1900, \$148,910.55. Port of Kahului, 1899, U. S., \$17,862.97; 1900, \$18,553.83. Port of Waimea, 1900, U. S., \$2,702.41. Port of Kailua, 1900, U. S., \$14,099.47. Port of Palau, 1900, U. S., \$3,066.46.

The total imports for February, 1900, are as follows: Dutiable, \$261,338.12; bonded, \$20,885.61; free by treaty, \$928,964.68; free by Civil Code, \$354,657.62. Total for Honolulu, \$1,565,986.03; Hilo, \$146,910.55; Mahukona, \$18,553.32; Waimea, \$2,702.41; Palau, \$3,066.46; Kailua, \$14,099.47; total for Hawaiian Islands, \$1,761,228.24. Total for two months 1900, \$3,738,719.90; total for two months 1899, \$2,464,108.85. This leaves an increase for 1900 to date of \$1,274,611.05.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Will Send No Reply to President in Court of Claims Matter.

At a meeting of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce held yesterday the letter of President Dole in reply to the letter of the Chamber was read. Mr. Bolte proposed a resolution in answer to the letter read, but upon a general discussion it was finally decided that the letter needed no answer and the motion was tabled. Mr. J. B. Atherton stated that as the Chamber had already expressed its opinion and the Executive had replied expressing his opinion, he did not think the Chamber should go further in the matter. This was the general opinion expressed by the members speaking. Those present were: T. R. Walker, Jas. G. Spencer, A. J. Campbell, W. W. Hall, C. Bolte, H. A. Parmelee, M. Phillips, F. A. Schaefer, W. Lange, F. M. Swamy, C. M. Cooke, E. C. Macfarlane, T. J. King, F. J. Lowrey, F. B. Auerbach, J. B. Atherton, J. M. Dowsett.

Chinese Exclusion Amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Chairman Knox has agreed with the California delegation to favor an amendment to the Hawaiian bill by which the Chinese exclusion act shall be extended to the islands so that it shall apply to any Chinese person who may desire to enter any state, territory or district of the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

